nor, indeed, is it necessary, as I dare say by this time you have had ample proofs of what has been done by Bordon. Baker, unfortunately, appears to be in bad ad or with all I most. His severity and other acts re-selve universal condemnation; but far be it from me to add to the ill report, and so I leave what I have heard

Then, briefly, thus much remains to be said. Liv-ingstone, in his report of the Niyanza consisting of live lakes, was wrong. Speke, in his statement that the Niyanza was but one lake, was quite correct. But I believe that east of the Niyanza, or rather north past of the Niyanza, there are other lakes, though they ave no connection whatever with the Niyanza; nor de suppose they are of any great magnitude or extend wouth of the Equator. If you ask me why, I can only answer that in my opinion the rivers entering the Niyanza on the northeastern shore do not sufficiently drain the vast area of country lying between the Niyanza and the western versant of the Eastern African ountain range. From the volume of the Niyanza feeders on the northeastern side I cannot think that they extend further than longitude 36 deg. east, which leaves a large tract of country east to be drained by other means than the Niyanza. But this means may very robably be the lub, which empties its waters into the Indian Ocean. The Sobat cannot possibly approach pear the Equator. This, however, will be decided gefinitively by Gordon's officers. Colonel Bellefonds in-

forms me that the Assua, or Asha, is a mere torrent. When you see my chart, which will trace the course of the Luamberri and the Shimeeyu, the rivers which Brain the whole of the south and southeast countries of the Niyanza, you will be better able to judge of their Importance and magnitude as sources of the Nile. I expect to discover a considerable river southwest; but all of this will be best told in my next letter.

P. S .- I had almost forgotten to state that the greatset depth of the Niyanza as yet ascertained by me is \$75 feet. I have not yet sounded the centre of the lake; this I intend to do on my return to Usukuma Bouth.

BELIGION AT COURT—TRIUMPH OF CHRIS TIANITY.

MTESA'S CAPITAL, UGANDA, }

I had almost neglected to inform you and your readers of one very interesting subject connected with Mtesa which will gratify many a philanthropic European and American

I have already told you that Mtem and the whole of his Court profess Islamism. A long time ago, some four or five years, Khamis Bin Abdullah (the only Arab who remained with me three years ago, as a rearguard, when the Arabs disgracefully fied from Mirambo) came to Uganda. He was wealthy, of noble flescent, had a fine, magnificent personal appearance, and brought with him many a rich present, such as few Arabs could afford, for Mtesa. The King became Immediately fascinated with him, and really few white men could be long with the son of Abduliah without being charmed by his presence, his handsome, proud features, his rich office complexion and his liberality. I confess I never saw an Arab or Mussulman who at-tracted me so much as Khamis Bin Abdullah, and it is no wonder that Mtesa, meeting a kindred spirit in the noble Arab of Muscat, amazed at the mag-nificent figure, the splendor of his apparel, the display of his wealth and the number of his playes feil in love with him. Khamis stayed with Mtesa a full year, during which time the King became s convert to the creed of Khamis-namely, Mohammedanism. The Arab clothed Mtesa in the best that his wardrobe offered. He gave him gold embroidered Jackets, fine white shirts, crimson slippers, swords, nilk sashes, daggers and a revolving rifle, so that Speke's and Grant's presents seemed quite insignifi-

Until I arrived at Mtesa's Court the King delighted In the idea that he was a follower of Islam; but by one conversation I flatter myself that I have tumbled the newly raised religious fabric to the ground, and, if it were only followed by the arrival of a Christian mission here, the conversion of Mtesa and his court to Christianity would be complete. I have undermined Islam' Ism so much here that Mtesa has determined henceforth, until he is better informed, to observe the Christian Sabbath as well as the Moslem Sabbath, and the great captains have unanimously consented to it. e has caused the ten commandments of Moses to be written on a board for his daily perusal, as Miesa san read Arabic, as well as the Lord's Prayer and the iden commandment of our Saviour, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." This is great progress for the few days that I have remained with; him, and, though I am no missionary, I shall begin to think that I shall become one if such success is so feasible.

THE GRAND FIELD FOR CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES. But, O that some pious, practical missionary would come here! What a field and a harvest ripe for the sickle of the Gospel! Musa would give him anything call a province his own in one day. It is not the mere preacher that is wanted here. The bishops of all Great Britain collected, with all the classic Cambridge, would Oxford and nothing here with the people of Uganda. It is the practical Christian tutor, who can teach people how to become Christians, cure their diseases, construct dwellings, understands agriculture and can turn his hand to any thing, like a sallor-this is the man that is wanted here. Such a man, if he can be found, would become the saviour of Africa. He must be tied to no Church or ect, but profess God and His Son, and live a blameless Christian, be inspired by liberal principles, charity to all men and devout faith in God. He must belong to no on in particular, but the entire white race. Such a man or men Miesa, King of Uganda, Usoga, Unyoro and Karagwe-a kingdom 360 geographical miles in length by fifty in breadth-invites to come to him. He has begged me to tell the white men that if they will only come to him he will give them all they want.

Now where is there in all the pagan world a more promising field for a mission than Uganda? Colonel Linaut de Bellefonds is my witness that I speak the truth, and I know he will corroborate all I say. Colonel, though a Frenchman, is a Culvinist, and has become as ardent a well-wisher for the Waganda as

Then why further spend needlessly vast sums upon black pagans of Africa who have no example of their own people becoming Christians before them. I speak to the Universities Mission at Zanzibar and to the Free Methodists at Mombasa, to the leading philanthropists and the pious people of England. Here, gentlemen, is your opportunity-embrace it! The people on res of the Niyanza call upon Obey your own generous instincts, and listen to them, and I assure you that in one year you will have more converts to Christianity than all other missionaries united can number. The population of Mtesa's kingdom is most dense. I estimate the number of his subjects at 2,000,000. You need not fear to spend money upon such a mission, as Mtesa is sole ruler, and will repay its cost tenfold with ivory, coffee, otter skins of a very fine quality, or in cattle for the wealth of this country in all these products is

The road here is by the Nile, or via Zanzibar, Ugogo and Unyanyemba. The former route, so long as Colonel Gordon governs the countries of the Upper Nile, is the

With permission I would suggest that the mission should bring to Mtesn as presents three or four suits of military clothes, decorated freely with gold embroidery, with half a dozen French kepis, a sabre, a brace of pustole and suitable ammunition, a good fewling piece and rife of good quality, as the King is not a barbarian; a cheap dinner service of Britannia ware, an iron bedstead and counterpanes, a few pieces of cotton print, boots, &c. For trade it should bring fine blue, black and gray woollen cloths, a quantity of military buttons, gold braid and cord, slik cord of different colors, as well as binding, linen and sheeting for shirts, finred blankets and a quantity of red cioth, a few chairs and tables. The profit arising from the sale of these things would be enormous.

For the mission's use it should bring with it a supply of hammers, saws, augers, chisels, axes, hatche sizes, carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, as the Waganda are apt pupils; iron drills and powder for blasting purposes, trowels, a couple of good sized anvile, a forge and bellows, an assortment of naise and tacks, a plough, spades, shovels, pickaxes and a couple of light buggies as specimens, and such other small things as their own common sense would suggest, Most desirable would be an amortment of garden seed and grain; also white lead, linseed oil, brushes, a few volpmes of illustrated journals, gaudy prints, a magic | an

the world by ismael Pacha, but time will not allow me, | lantern, rockets and a photograph apparatus. The total cost of the whole need not exceed £5,000.

TRIUMPHS.

The Royal Geographers Indorse the American Enterprise in Africa.

A CROWDED MEETING OF SAVANS.

Sir Henry Rawlinson on Modern Exploration.

Equatorial Africa Being Laid Open for Civilization.

WHAT STANLEY HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

[From the London Telegraph, Nov. 16.] The forty-sixth session of the Royal Geographic Society was opened last night in the theatre of the London University, when Major General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, President, delivered a highly elaborate and important address. The great interest felt on the occa-sion was indicated by the fact that, though half-past eight o'clock was the bour fixed for the commencem of the proceedings, so early as a quarter to eight o'clock a number of ladies and gentlemen had assembied, and when Sir H. Rawlinson took the chair three-quarters of an hour later the handsome theatre was filled in all parts and crowded in most. Between 800 and 900 persons were present, the number of ladies being remarkable, and among the gentlemen were several distinguished "Africans" and other well-known geographers. The mention of Mr. Stanley's name, and the allusion to his "well-known intrepidity and determination," by the President, in his address, elicited more than one warm and significant expression of approbation, and the subsequent recognition of the enterprise of the NEW YORK HERALD and the Daily Tele graph met wish hearty cheering.

prize of the New York Heralls and the Daily Telegraph met with hearty cheering.

The PRESIDENT OBSERVED

that the forty-sixth session epened under very favorable auspices, the list of new fellows and candidates being the largest the society had ever known. During the last twenty years the number of fellows had risea from 1,000 to 3,000. Nor had there been any diminution of its influence and reputation. During the past year the society had made itself felt in various ways. They had the proud satisfaction of knowing that it was owing to their persistent and well argued advocacy that the government became convinced of the desirability of sending forth an Arctic expedition—a conviction which the Prime Minister first communicated to the public through the President of the society. On another revent occasion they succeeded in persuading the government, at the last moment, to send a commissioner to the Geographical Exhibition at Paris, an evil of some magnitude being thus avoided, for there can be no doubt that we should have suffered both in reputation and material interests if, of all the Powers of Europe, England had been alone unrepresented at this great international gathering. This Congress was attended by all the most eminent travellers and geographers of the age, and numerous questions of high scientific interest and importance were discussed at its sittings, the presidents of the several geographical societies of Europe taking the chair at the general meetings, according to the seniority of their respective countries. It was found that the London society was thus only third upon the list, the Berlin and Paris societies being both earlier institutions; but it was universally admitted that in regard to numbers, wealth and influence, and especially as the patrons of discovery and the guardians of the best interests of geography, we were at the head of this department of Paris societies being both earlier institutions; but it was universally admitted that in regard to numbers, wealth and influence, and especially as the pairons of discovery and the guardians of the best interests of geography, we were at the head of this department of science. The President next glanced at the proceedings of the geographical section of the British Association at Bristel, particularizing:—I. Dr. Nachtigal's account of his memorable journey from Lake Chad, through Baghirmi, Waday and Darfur, to the Nile. 2. Colonel Playfair's report on the Aurés mountains in Algeria. 3. Colonel Gordon's narrative of his journeys in Turkustan and across the Pamir Steppes in counsection with Sir Donglas Forsyth's mission to Kashgar. 4. Colonel Yule's notice of trade routes to Southwestern China, of special importance in the present state of the Birman-Chinese question, and others of hardly interior interest. Coming to matters of general geographical interest which have taken place during the recess, Sir Henry Rawlisson continues as follows:—

Learn China, of special importance in the present second to the front as the scene of the most interesting and important exploration of the year. In my anniversary address of last May I ventured to anticipate, from Mr. Stanley's well known intrepdity and determination, that being once launched into the interior of Africa, with means and appliances of the most extensive and efficient character, it would not be long before he had resolved the doubts which have existed since the first discovery of the Victoria Niyanza as to the true nature of that great Nile reservoir—that is, as to whether it

discovery of the Victoria Niyanza as to the true nature of that great Nile reservoir—that is, as to whether it maintained by the first discoverers, Captain Speke and Colonel Grant, or whether it was a mere collection of lagoons, as suggested by Captain Burton and Dr. Livingstone, on the strength of native Information. This anticipation has now been realized, and I am enabled, through the kindness of the proprietors of the Duly Telegraph and Naw York Hanald, to exhibit to this evening's meeting acomplete chart of the lake, as dedineated by Mr. Stanley, who for the first time has almost circumnayated its shores. (Gheers.) The narrative of Mr. Stanley's cruise round the northern and western been of the lake, which was intrusted capital on a mission from Colonel Gordon, has been published in the columns of the Jerily Telegraph only this morning. The other letters, however, despatched via Zanzhar, and published some weeks ago, have acquainted us with all the main features of this most remarkable journey, which I proceed accordingly to recapitulate. Mr. Stanley, it appears, did not follow the high road from the coast to Unyanysembe but struck a track further to the east, protoally the same by which M'tesa's messengers had previously travelled from Uganda to Zanzibar, and thus reached in 103 days, including halts, the southern shore of the lake, distance 750 miles from Hagamory, having lought a severe battle with the natives on the way, and having also discovered and followed to the lake a new rivor, the Shimesyu, which rises some 300 miles beyond the Victoria Niyanza, and is thus, as far as our present information extends, the true southern source of the White Nile. Embarking at a short distance to the cast of the Jordan's Nullsoo Speke in a portable boat, called the Lady Alice, which accompanied the expedition from England, Mr. Stanley, with a portion of his followers, succeeded in tracing the sinnous shores of the lake along its southern, eastern and northern sides to M'tesa's capital at Uganda. His description of the lake along its southern, eastern and northern sides to M'tesa's capital at Uganda. His description of the lake along its southern, eastern and northern sides to the second propose, Stanley's delineation of the geographer of supervisions as a single to repart to the southwestern corner of these supervis

very great.

(2) Telegram of August 20, 1875.

At this date we are in the province of Appudo, with officers and soldiers of Maked! Some soldiers from the south have unexpectedly arrived, and have been added to those coming

from the north. The Governor of Fatiko has written me a letter, in which he informs me that Kaba rega has been intriguing among the Dongolawa irregulars, and inciting them to evil actions. M. Linant has arrived with his solders in good health. The Governor promises to write the necessary supports. M. Linant had net with Mr. Stanley at Muests and capital. Mr. Stanley stated that Lake Victoria Niyanus is capital. Mr. Stanley stated that Lake Victoria Niyanus is very large, and contains many islands. He had navigated the lake from south to north, being qufite alone, i.e., without being accompanied by any European. Listienant Cameron was eight months previously on the banks of Lake Tangunyika, and desired to proceed towards the west. A. Linant had a fight on the road between Muena's capital and Kalwara, with Kaba regat people, near the place where Cotonel Long had his battle. Mr. Stanley, having already seen the country on the east of Lake Victoria, dealres not pursue his explorations to the west. Communication between Ugandi, M tessa's country, and Kansibar, which had been open, is now impossible, owing to the hostility of the haragewe tribes.

EXPLANATION.

These brief telegrams are not very clear of themselves, as telegrams rarely are, but, read by the light of Colonel Gordon's letters, written during the months of May and June (and which have been published in Paris), supplemented by Lieutenant Chippendall's report of his exploration up the Nile, which was read at the Briston meeting, they become sufficiently intelligible. Colonel Gordon appears during the summor because of the colonel Gordon appears during the summor because of the property of the colonel Gordon appears during the summor because of these points being over 300 feet. He established stations as he went on at Biddin, at Kerrie and at Appedo. He was at the latter place, 150 miles from the Abert Niyanza, at the end of August, and was preparing to try the ascent of the rapids at Makedo, eight miles in advance, and where he had already established a station. The Pacha's steamer Khedwe, in the meantime, taking advantage of the rise in the river, had followed in the same course, forcing her way up the rapids at Biddin and Kerrie, and having nearly reached Appudo by the last accounts. The great trial will be the passage of the steamer from Appudo to Makedo, where there are eight miles of continued rapids and cataracts. Baker estimates one single fall at forty feet. If the steamer, with the help of tow ropes, can reach Makedo, the further navigation of the lake, a distance of 130 miles, is without obstacle. While Gordon was occupied with this ascent of the rapids, his assistant, Chippendall, had pushed on seventy miles beyond Appudo, toward the lake, and had conciliated the tribus of the lake, and had continued the tribus of the lake to the latitude of Magungo, where Baker eff it, and where a station is now to be established; work on the lake to the latitude of Magungo, where Baker eff it, and where a station is now to be established; and he doubts whether the water of this great basin strockne further south than the equator. The news of Lieutenant Cameron here given in Goldon's station. This lamentable ev

sequel to the liberality of Mr. Stanley's English and American patrons in preparing the original expedition. I feel assured, then, that I only express the feelings of the society in recording our warmest thanks to the proprietors and staff of the New Youx Huxalle and Dady Telegraph for the service they have rendered to the cause of geography, and in wishing the most complete success to Mr. Stanley's further operations. (Loud applianse).

The president next alluded to the

The president next alluded to the
GREMAN EXPEDITION TO WEST AFRICA,
from which so much was expected, but which had
been unable to penetrate into the interior in the vicinity of the Congo, the same obstacles which baffled
Licutenant Grandy having again, in this case, proved
insurmountable. Dr. Gusselsid, the leader of the expedition, returned to Europe some time back, and his
successor, Her Von Homeyer, has since succumbed to
the climate, and finally abandoned the entorprise. The
only two officers, indeed, who remain of the original
party—Dr. Pogge and Dr. Lasaulx—have now, it is
understood, shifted their ground to the south, with the
intention of starting from the Loanda base and making
their way via Cassange and through a comparatively
easy country to the mysterious capital of Matiamivo.
On the east coset of Africa, to the south understood shifted their ground to the south, with the intention of starting from the Loanda base and making their way via Cassainge and through a comparatively easy country to the mysterious capital of Matiamvo. On the east cost of Africa, to the south of what is called the lake region, two British parties are at work, not, indeed, ostensibly for the purposes of geography, but still in very little known regions, where every step in advance brings with it some discovery. Bishop Steere, in the first place, left Zanzibar about two months ago, accompanied by Mr. Alfred Belliville and two other gentlemen, and piloted by Chumah and Susi, Livingstone's two faithful servants, on a benevolent and important mission. The party, indeed, proposed to cross from Lindy Bay, near the mouth of the Royuma River, to the eastern, or rather the north-eastern, shores of Lake Nyassa, where they hoped among the friendly Ajac tribe to find a convenient site for the establishment of a missionary station. The other party is that conducted by Mr. E. D. Young, which left England in May last for the purpose of founding a mission station on the southern shores of Lake Nyassa, the friends of the late Dr. Livingstone, in Soothand, having subscribed a sum of about £12,000 for the endowment of this memorial station, to be named Livingstonia, and from whence it is hoped civilization and Christianity may be gradually diffused through the valleys of the Zambesi and its affluents. By the last accounts, Mr. Young's party, after experiencing some delay at the mouth of the Zambest, in putting together the stock boat which they had taken out with them, had departed up the river on their interesting and hopeful mission. After a brief and eulogistic reference to the work accomplished in the way of the exploration of Palestine, Sir Henry turned to Central Asia, observing that many valuable additions have been lately made to our knowledge of the country between the Russian frontier and Afghanistan, the result being under control the extensive dependence. Th

time surveys which, from time to time, had been executed along the coast line, and took, further, an expecial interest in the expeditions they have attempted—hitherto with very limited success—to advance into the interior of the island. Having noticed the failure of the Italian traveller d'Albertis to obtain a firm footing in the island, and of the Macleay expedition, of the London Missionary Society, to penetrate the rivers on the southeast coast, the President concluded as follows:—Within the last day or two I have received further intelligence from Mr. Stone, which is of great interest, and of which, accordingly, I add a brief notice. It is the discovery of ariver on the south coast of New Guinea, which is navigable for nearly 100 miles into the interior, and which has been actually ascended by the Rev. S. Macfarlane and Mr. Stone in the London Missionary Society's steamer Ellengowan for a distance of sixty miles. It is proposed to call this the "Batter's River," after Miss Baxier, of Dundee, to whose generosity the London Missionary Society ware indebted for the presentation to them of the Ellengowan iteamer, by means of which the southern part of New Guinea has been thus, for the first time, explored.

ABCTUT PROCEEDINGS

only occupied seventy hours in crossing Melville Bay from Upernivik to Cape York. They started again for Smith Sound on July 27, and, according to the cheering report which has reached us, both from Captain Marca and from Commander Markham, of the Reit to be able to reach as high as latitude 55 deg, north before pulling up for the winter. They had, indeed, at least six weeks of working weather before them when they left Cary Islands, in latitude 76 deg, north, and but for the necessity of establishing depots and leaving records as they proceeded, might thus have almost hoped to finish their whole work, as far as exploration was concerned, in a single season.

It was announced by the President that the subject of the

would be fully gone into at the next meeting, when Colonel Grant would read a paper on Stanley's exploration, and he thought that the discussion had better be reserved until that occasion. (Hear, hear.)

MORYCLARY MONOR TO ONE OF STANLEY'S MEM.

We may state that by the kind concurrence of the Rev. Mr. Banning, the vicar of Strood, in whose church Edward Pocock was a chorister, arrangements have been made for the crection of a tablet to the memory of this young Englishman, who died upon the march to the Victoria Niyana. The memorial, provided by the two journals responsible for Mr. Stanley's mission, will bear the following impeription:—

In memory of Edward Pocock,
fourth son of Henry Joseph and Ann Pocock, of
Upnor
(and formerly a member of the choir of this church),
who died 17th January, 1875,
aged twenty-three years,
at Chewyu, in Central Africa,
upon the Anglo-American Expedition to discover
the sources of the Nile,
doing his duty well.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mile. Sangalli, the dancer, has returned to Paris. Rose d'Erina sings in Chickering Hall on Tuesday

The best opera of Bizet, "Carmen." has been favor ably received at the Grand Opera at Vienna.

"The Mighty Dollar" is drawing toward the close its highly successful run at the Park Theatre. Mr. J. N. Pattison gave a piano lecture and recital be fore the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, last week, 2,000 people being present. He plays this week at Lyons and

Mr. Fechter arrived in town on Saturday from Philadelphia. He has nearly recovered from the effects of his late accident, and will be able to appear at the Lyceum Theatre on Thursday.

The lighting arrangements for the "Siege of Paris," at the Colosseum, are now perfected, and the grand panoramic picture may be witnessed from the heights of Chatillon in all its exciting phases.

The German Hospital will be benefited on Tuesday by the performance of "La Dame Blanche" at the Academy of Music, with Wachtel as George Brown. The entire company of Mr. Negendorff volunteer their services for this worthy institution.

An attractive musical feature this evening will be the performance of Mendelssohn's magnificent oratorio, Elijah," by the Centennial Choral Union, at Steinway Ha!l, under the direction of Mr. George F. Bristow. The soloists will be Mrs. Henry Butman, Miss Drasdil and Messrs. Simpson and Sohst.

The three new successful pieces of Offenbach—"Le Veyage dans la Lune," at the Gaieté; "La Boulangère a Ecus," at the Variétés; and "La Créole," at the Bouffes-Parisiens-produced on one Sunday evening the following receipts:-9,640f., 5,400f and 5,003f respectively, or over 20,000f in all

A serious schism has just arisen at the Burg Theatre, Vienna. Two actresses, Mme. Wolter and Mile. Frank, after a violent quarrel, both tendered their resignations. The cause of the difference was, as usual in such cases, stage jealousy, each seeming to think that the other obtained an undue share of applause. The chronicler who narrates the event asks, "Which is right?" and somewhat maliciously replies, "Both."

The second symphony concert of Theodore Thomas takes place at Steinway Hall on Saturday night, preceded by a public rehearsal on Thursday afterne The following orchestral works will be given :- Sym phony No 2, C minor, opus 134 (new), Reinecke; introduction and finale, "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner; seventh symphony, Beethoven. Mr. S. B. Mills will play Schumann's Concertstück, opus 92, for the first time. The two new works are likely to create a great

The German Emperor's recent visit to Milan has given rise to a curious lawsuit. Many of the boxes in La Scala Theatre belong to private persons, who keep the keys. Two renters, the Duke Scotti and an advo cate named Traveris, cordially detest the Germans, and in order to manifest their displeasure they re solved to absent themselves from the theatre on the night that the Emperor went there and to keep their boxes empty. Thereupon the police broke open the doors and placed some Prussian officers in the boxes. For doing this the Duke and the lawyer have instituted

legal proceedings. Rossi dresses Edmund Kean in the older Dumas' play in nautical costume, white trousers, blue jacket fringed with white and a broad, red sash, which would astonish an English sailor. When first produced, in 1836, Lemaftre was the original Kean, and Bressant played the part of the Prince Wales, The hero suits Rossi to per-Southern fire, and every passion instantly finds extreme expression on his mobile features. The character of Kean is intended to run through the entire gamut, not only of human passion, but to a great ex-tent that of human character. According to Dumas, he is almost everything-a fine gentleman and a bully, a mountebank and a hero, a low debauchee and the protector of female honor; he acts a part on a stage rithin a stage, and he is constantly assuming in private

life a character other than his own. Hans Von Bülow's programmes for this week at Chickering Hall are as follows:-Monday-Quartet in G minor for piano, violin, viola and cello, Mo zart; Bach's Fantasie Chromatique and Handel's Suite in D minor, piano solos, grand trio for piano violin and cello, opus 70, No. 2, in E flat, Beethoven Wednesday-Second grand trio, opus 112, in G, for piano, violin and cello, Raff; Carnival, Schumann; piano solo, quartet for piano and strings, opus 38, Jo seph Rheinberger. Friday-Third grand trio, plane and strings, opus 124, in A minor, Spohr; twenty-five variations and fugue on a Handelian air, opus 24, Brahms; piano solo and quintet for piano and strings, opus 44, Schumann. The great pianist will be as sisted in those concerts by Dr. Damrosch, violin, Mr. Matzka, viola, and Mr. Bergner, cello. Three vocalists will appear-namely, Miss Emma Thursby, soprano: Miss Lizzie Cronyn, soprano, and Mr. Stoddard, basso. On Tuesday night Von Bülow appears for the second time at Plymouth church, Brooklyn,

Charles Mathews, at his farewell benefit at the Gaiety Theatre, London, made a speech, in which the following graceful allusions to his age occurred :-

ing graceful allusions to his age occurred:

There is a story told of a man who went every night to see Van Amburgh put his head in the hon's mouth, in order that he might be sure of not missing the moment when it would be bitten off. Who knows but that the same sort of feeling may exist with regard to my few words, and that the hope that they may be my last may animate the listener? If so, I shall try and balk his morbid desire and do my best to outlast him. I have beaten him so far and will make a struggle for it still. I have enjoyed the favor of the public for forty years and have grown all the stronger for its support. Who knows how long I may yet enjoy it? At all events, I have had the gratification of finding, that even after so long a period, and notwithstanding the growth of so many young and bright intellects around ma, I am still able to afford the same amusement that I did nearly half a century ago, and that I am permitted not only to play my old parts to the satisfaction of the audience, but have been allowed to write and act a new one, meeting with even more than my old success. I shall carry the pleasant remembrance with me wherever I go, and I shall hope to return and find you all as hearty and kind as ever.

The Globe thus pleasantly gossips of the affection

The Globe thus pleasantly gossips of the affection people have for the old prime donne they have seen in their youth :-

them to be dethroned. You shall hear one generation talk of Mrs. Wood and another of Grist or Malibran, as if Patti could not make the coquetry of Rosinaten times as captivating, or Lucca throw a power of pathos into M. Gound's Margaerite which would have made the old note of Weitner, has described to the control of the "Baxter's River," after Miss faxter, of Dundee, to whose generosity the London Missionary Society ware indebted for the presentation to them of the Ellengowan steamer, by means of which the southern part of New Guinea has been thus, for the first time, explored.

Arctic proceedings
alone remain to be considered. The Alert and Discovery left England a few days after our last anniversary, with the heartlest wishes, not only of this society, but I may say of the whole British nation, for their success. They encountered a succession of storms on the outward voyage, but reached Discoverly in July without any serious damage. The Valorous followed shortly afterward, and enabled them to fill up at Discowith siores and coals, so that they made their final start for the Polar basin on July 17. The commencement of their voyage in this region was most propitious, the ice in Melville Bay, which usually presents a formidable impediment to progress, being so thin and yielding, owing to the icebergs and heavy pack having already floated to the south, that the vessels steamed through it almost without stopping, and reached Carey Islands, where they entablished their first depot. July 26, having

THE SOUDAN.

Mr. Stanley's Movements as Known at Khartoum.

CONQUESTS AND ANNEXATION.

Colonel Gordon's Equatorial Explorations.

WADAI AND DARFOUR.

According to European papers Wadal has now-be come a tributary province of Egypt. It is said that the Sultan of Wadai was himself the first to propose this arrangement to the Khedive. If this information should be confirmed, it is said that one result will be that journeys of discovery will in future "enter a new "hase;" for in the event of Wadai becoming an actual dependency of Egypt a territory will be subject to law which has hitherto been attended with the greatest danger. But in reference to this "new phase" the events of the day lead us to entertain a very contrary view. At the time when the barbarian princes of Wadai, Darfour, &c., exercised their powers in an arbitrary manner scientific explorers could at least penetrate into this mysterious region, although to return was quite another matter, as many examples will show; but since Darfour has been blessed with Egyptian laws the unterrified explorer has not dared to tread the sacred soil of this mysterious land (Darfour) any more than the unfaithful the Kaaba in Mecca. As a fact I can adduce the following:-The African traveller, Ernst Marno, when he asked by letter the permission of the General Governor of Darfour to visit that land, received a very courteous answer. which was only to be construed as an invitation. Marno, on the 26th of July, journeyed from Khartoum to Darfour. In El Obeld, the chief city of Kordofan, the Mudir declared to him that, according to higher authority, no one could enter Darfour except officers of the government. Marno then wrote to the above named General Governor of Darfour (by name Ismail Pacha) and received a reply advising him for the present not to proceed to Darfour, but to make exertions in Kondofan. He also sent a telegraphic message to Cairo, but received an unfavorable answer. Ergo, scientific explorers enjoy, under the new régime, less liberty than under the despotie rule of the black chiefs. According to this experience, Darfour is to-day, under the Egyptian rule, hermet cally closed, so far as scientific exploration is concerned, just as once China was, and the above quoted words, that scientific travel has "entered a new phase," &c., remain very problematical.

Mr. Chippendale has been obliged, on account of an absolutely necessary surgical operation upon the neck, to return to Europe, and left here on the 13th August for England. Ernest Linant de Bellefonds completed his journey on the Victoria Niyanza in January. He met Stanley at King Mtesi's-the latter (Stanley) had already completed a large portion of his survey of the lake. Unfortunately, little is known of this interesting meeting of the two travellers, since Linant, while on his return journey to the north, was massacred between Darfour and Kerri, with about forty of his people. He was not sufficiently supplied with ammunition to meet the attack of the savages. Stanley, on leaving King Mtesi, went toward the west. On the borders of Uganda his soldiers appear to have deserted him, placing him in a very difficult position, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that he could continue his journey.

Colonel Gordon has, for some time past, been solourning in Bede and Kerri; the numerous murders and robberies had compelled him to concentrate all his forces under the leadership of the well known Woadel Mek, who was well acquainted with the district, and to give the savages a very severe lesson in order to put down their hostility.

Marcopulo, well known since the Baker expedition, was called from Catro by Gordon at the commencement of this year. He accepted the invitation, and went to Gordon's residence at Lado. He returned from equa torial territory to Khartoum on the 2d with his dismission, and goes back to his old quarters at Cairo. According to the latest private information from Faschoda, two Greek merchants, while on a hunting excursion, were attacked by a troop of Schillook negroes and severely wounded with lances. The Schillooks then whom they massacred. Two companies had been sent thither from Khartoum. According to this it apled the Schillook King that travellers could journey in the Schillook territory in all directions without escort or arms, rests on a very doubtful foun-

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND MURDER.

TWO MORE ARRESTS ON SUSPICION-THE DE-CRASED DESERTS HIS WIFE AND FAMILY TO BECOME A PAUPER. Coroner Woltman visited Blackwell's Island vester-

day morning and took charge of the body of the old gate keeper, Matthew Creery, who died from his injuries on Saturday evening. The body was removed to the dead house and the Coroner's surgeon ordered to make a post-mortem examination. This morning a fury will be impanelled and the inquest commenced Two detectives from beadquarters are to take hold of the case, who will aid the Coroner in trying to ferret out the perpetrators of the crime. Warden Fox has been untiring in his efforts to work out a clew that might lead to the discovery of the murderer. Yes terday he caused two men to be closely confined, one of them a prisoner named Gray. It seems that Gray was sent on an errand by one of the doctors during the fatal night, and that he remained out all night. His whereabouts during the latter part of the night, it seems, he cannot explain. This is the only point they have against him. Warden Fox stated to a HERALD reporter that, although he felt it his duty to cause Gray to be held for examination, still he had very great doubts that he could have committed the murder. He has al-

that he could have committed the murder. He has always been found a reliable and trustworthy man, and one who would not have, it is claimed, the courage to commit so terrible a deed.

Yesterday the wife of the deceased called at the island in company with her two sons. They were deeply affected over his death. It seems that both his sons are well to do in business in this city, living in very comfortable circumstances. Family trouble caused the deceased to leave his wife, and for the past year they could get no trace of his whereabouts. On Saturday morning the eldest son saw the notice in the Hamalto of the sad affair, and at once concluded that it was his morning the eldest son saw the notice in the Hasato of the sad affair, and at once concluded that it was his father. He immediately started for the Island, and his suspicions proved too true. The want of means was no cause for the old man becoming a paupor on the Island. He evidently sought that sort of retirement, concluding, no doubt, to banish himself from all his relatives and frienda. All the employes on the Island speak of him as being a very quiet and peaceable man, that he was never known to have had a cross word with any of the prisoners. The evidence before the Coroner will, no doubt, throw some light on the matter.

CHANGES ON THE ISLAND.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held long meeting on Saturday afternoon, and took under consideration the various charges that were exposed in yesterday's HERALD, and also the removal of certain keepers. It turned out that there was nothing to implicate the warden. that there was nothing to implicate the warden, Mr. Pox, in the least with any of the charges made; the whole thing originated from a fight among the keepers. Thomas Raywood, keeper in the Penitentiary, the principal complainant against McDonneil, seems to have got himself into a bad position, for the Commissioners dismissed him with one other from the department. The Commissioners are about to continue their investigation, and while at the work certain offices in the Almshouse will come in for a thorough overhauling.

THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

The argument in the great legal controversy between the Hudson River Tunnel Company and the Delaware and Lackawanna Company will be resumed to-day in the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton. Mr. Henry S. White, counsel for the former company, will press for a decision during the present term on the ground that a speedy judgment of the case is of great importance.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

José Leon Rodriguez, aged thirty, a boarder at No. 169 Greens street, was found dead in his bed yesterday. The Coroner was notified, THE SPEAKERSHIP.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS ON THE QUESTION-BAN-DALL VERSUS KERR.

Our first vote would be for Randall .- Richmond En-

The public mind is in doubt in regard to Mr. Kerr's views, seriously in doubt .- Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser

(rep.) The contest evidently lies between Randall and Kerr, with the chances in favor of Randall .- Hartford Times

Samuel J. Randall has taken the lead again in the direction of the Speaker's chair .- Auburn (N. Y.) Adver-

Kerr is a typical demagogue, and his election was no triumph for himself or party. - Washington correspond-

ence Louisville Commercial (rep.) Mr. Randall is now in a fair way to outstrip all his

competitors. -Auburn (N. F.) Advertiser (rep.) Another thing in Randall's favor lies in his State not having a democratic candidate for the Presidency.—
Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser (rep.)

Mr. Randall has been grievously slandered by those who have pronounced him an inflationist. - Correspondence New York Tribune.

Randail claims regard for superior knowledge of par-Itamentary law, more conservative views on the currency question, sound ideas on the internal improve-ment questions and for his admirable service of the South in the last Congress. On the whole, we are not sorry to see that his strength is increasing every day. -Richmond Enquirer (dem.)

And now the Eastern democratic papers are airing the greenback record of M. C. Kefr, democratic candidate for Speaker. The Financial Record contains the statement that in 1874 he declared himself in favor of paying all the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks. Besides, he is opposed to early resumption, declaring it impossible for

ten years.
Trouble, trouble, boll and bubble.

—Dubuque Times (rep.)
Mr. Kerr has reached Washington and begun an active canvass for the Speakership. It is said he will make an open contest without attempting to conceal his views. Such an attempt would seem useless, since he has spread himself out so extensively in his public speeches that he who runs may read. Let the dance go on. - Albany Journal (rep.)

It is quite safe to predict that Mr. Kerr will not be the next Speaker of the House.—Newark Courier (rep.)
Mr. Kerr is talking too much. The democracy will not accept such a man. Some more silent candidate will have the place. - Newark Advertiser (rep.)

HERR'S GREENBACK CONSTITUENTS.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer-democratic.] The bullionists of the East have set their hearts upon Kerr for the Speakership. They will offer no com-promise. If they can secure a secret ballot in caucus they will probably be able to nominate him. But what are we to think of the few representatives of the West who propose to betray their greenback constituents by voting for this representative of the money rings? It is said that Indiana has a few, and Illinois a few, and Missouri a few. The people may find them out some day, and when they do there is but one way to settle with the gentlemen.

BANDALL STRONGEST. [From the Beston Advertiser.]

The opposition majority in the new House of Representatives is so large that its members can afford to divide on the question of the Speakership without much risk of losing control of the House. Mr. Randali appears to have the largest following, and, in the qualities of a presiding officer merely, has marked advantages over his competitors. He is a very skilful parliamentarian, thoroughly trained in the practise of the House, and has besides, probably, warmer personal attachments than either of his democratic competitors. Mr. Kerr is as firm a democrat as Mr. Randall, but moves in a different atmosphere.

A SORT OF LEFT-HANDED COMPLIMENT FOR BANDALL.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican-independent

republican.]
Among the candidates for the place Samuel J. Randall, of Ponnsylvania, is conspicuous. As a politician he has many qualifications. He has no conscience that troubles him. He has no principles that he is ready to die for. He is a Pennsylvanian, with all that the word implies, and, therefore, is for protection to pig iron and other productions of that State, but, as moorat, he is otherwise for free trade. He is for hard or soft money, according to circumstances. He is opposed to all subsidies except these that will help Pennsylvania, or Tom Scott, or the democratic party or Sam Randall. He is acquainted with the Ring of which and severely wounded with lances. The Schillooks then entered Fascheda, surprising about twenty soldiers, doubt that Shepherd and Babcock—otherwise known as the great American measurer—are not unkindly disposed toward him. He is disinclined to jobs -except pears that the report sent abroad, after the Turks had certain jobs. He is a clever fellow, impudent, good edge of parliamentary law than he ought to have ab sorbed in his long membership, rather miscellaneous in his methods of speech, and with no idea that government is a science, or that the democratic party exists for any other purpose than to take care of itself and not hurt its friends. . . He has the virtue of frankness, and, like Butler, seldom pretends to be better than he is. He is not good enough nor great enough to excite envy or hate, nor had enough to be shunned out of policy; certainly not by the men who care full as much for what can be made out of the present Congress as for making capital for any honest democrat for next year. In short, he is a pretty fair representative of the democratic party in the House, which does not seem capable of appreciating its opportunity, or of profiting by it. Even if a decent respect for appearances should keep Randall in the ranks, there is small probability that so good a man as Kerr can get the place; and with Raudall a leader on the floor and some accommodating though respectable gentle

THIRD TERM NOTES.

man in the chair, nothing would be gained for reform

Are the American people willing to be dragooned into religious dissensions and all thebitterness and bad blood, which is sure to follow, for the mere purpose of pandering to a personal ambition and aiding politica tricksters to carry out their schomes?-Rempitead (L. I.) Inquirer (dem.)

It is almost impossible to find a republican paper of any standing that favors "third term," while scores of the ablest journals of the party are outspoken in opposition. - Hartford Post (rep.)

We can conceive of no emergency so grave as to just sify such a violent departure from the traditions of the government and the incurring of such a host of dangers as the nomination of a President for a third term would involva. The republican party under no circumstances will try the experiment.—Rochester Democrat (rep.)
The masses of the republican party, no longer at

frighted with the absurd cry of Caesarism, are now looking to Grant as confidently as they ever regarded him.-Newport (N. H.) Argus (dem.) The "third term" gossip has broken out again, and

the newspapers unfriendly to President Grant are full of it. Can't these uneasy sheets take Mr. Lincoln's advice and wait till they come to the river before worrying about crossing it .- Palmer (Mass.) Journal (rep.) General Grant is utterly devoid of public spirit, and

we defy his most carnest supporters to reveal to the public one instance wherein at any one time he has subordinated personal interest and pleasure to the luties of office, with a decent regard for the honest fame and reputation of his administration. - Ballimore Gazette (dem.)

The fear just now, so prevalent among the democrats that General Grant will be nominated for a third term, is very amusing. If they really wanted it done and thought by having it done it would make a sure victory for democracy would they be objecting to it? Would they be howling about it as they are to-day throughout the land?—Leavenworth Commercial (rep.)
The democratic papers may as well understand that

they cannot make the nomination for the republican party. The republican party will, in due time and with a full sense of its obligations, name its own candidate and it will elect him. -Albany Journal (rep. organ.) General Grant disappoints his enemies. - New Haves

Palladium (rep.) The death of Henry Wilson, one of the most intense and influential enemies of the third term, is a ster

toward General Grant's better progress, and enable. im to say with all the more force, as King Richard said to the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Mayor o London, "Since you will buckle fortune on my back whether I will or no," I accept your profferes

honors .- Hudson (N. Y.) Register (dem.s